THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1267.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

The Subscribers have for Sale,

GERMAN Ofnaburgs, by the bale or piece,
Liverpool Table China, in setts, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and
London Particular Teneriffe } Wines, by the pipe.

PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Jordan, in order to secure and pay to Brown, Rives & Co the sum of 57 5l. 3s. 6d. with legal interest thereon, from the 17th July, 1801,

WILL certainly be fold, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of said Jordan, on Friday, the 21st of December next, the *TRACT OF LAND*, whereon he now lives—containing, by estimation, 666 1-2 acres.—This sale well merits the attention of the moneyed part of the community; it being a valuable tract, lying on James River, in the county of Albemarle, about two miles below the mouth of Rock Fish.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, Trustee.

November 12th, 1804. ep4w

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the second instalment on their shares will become due on Friday, the 7th of December; when payment must be made at the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond, 12th November, 1804. tD7

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having claims againft the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804.

TO RENT,

AND poffeffion given the firft day of next month, the HOUSE and LOT, on Shockoe Hill, now occupied by Mr. James Ogilvie. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB FACKLER, of this city, or the fubfcriber in Hanover.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Richmond, 10th Nov. 1804.

DANCING.

MR. *James Warrell* refpectfully acquaints his friends and patrons, that his Dancing Academy will open on Thursday, the 7th of December, at the house at present occupied by Mr. Jones, as the Exchange office, nearly opposite the Swan Tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

Nov. 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT fupply of FLOUR, of a fuperior quality, for family ufe kept for fale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D & J 2am.af tf.)

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional fupply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further fupply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Coppers; Alum; Flat and Cant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Card Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19f

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the fixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of ftock held by them in the ftock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will fhew the neceffity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the Prefident and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any fubfcriber, his executors, administrators or affigns, fhall fail to pay the fum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for fuch payment, every fuch fhare fhall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the ufe of the Company, and the holder or holders of fuch fhare or fhares, fhall moreover be liable for the remaining fums of money, when the fame fhall be called for by the Prefident and Directors; to be recovered by them where the fum fhall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of fuch fhares, their executors & administrators, ten days notice of fuch motion, and where the fum called for be lefs than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the cafe may be."

Alexandria, October 18. aaw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchefter; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requefted to infert the above advertifement in their refpective papers, twice a week for fix weeks.

Boarding House & Private Entertainment

For Gentlemen and their Horses.

I WISH to inform my Friends and the Public, that I am fully prepared to receive about twenty MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, at the usual low price of fix fhillings per day, and Horses at four fhillings per day. I am ftill living in the house of Dec'd. Ternant's, between the Banking House and the Barracks, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the Capitol.—I return my thanks to those members that favored me with their company last assembly, and I assure them that I have it more in my power to accommodate them, more to their fatisfaction, than I have ever had it before.

JOHN P. SHIELDS.

Richmond, Nov. 15th, 1804. law3

NOTICE.

On Wednesday the 5th of next month, in the forenoon, will be exposed to sale, at Auction, on the premises, for ready money,

THE TENEMENT,

IN this city, lately occupied by Francis Ricaud, dec.—This piece of ground lies on the cross street which leads from the main street, nearly opposite the Bell Tavern, to the river. The front on the street is 20 feet, and runs back 100 feet. The house will be sold separately from the ground.

CHARLES COPLAND,

Attorney for the late firm of Pennock, Nicolson & Skipwith.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804. eptds.

THOMAS COURTNEY,

TAYLOR,

Next house above Mr. Davis's Printing-Office,

BEGS leave to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him, and to solicit a continuance of their custom, with an assurance that no exertions shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Those who may employ him are assured, that their work shall be faithfully executed with neatness and punctuality.

He wants immediately two JOURNEYMEN, to whom liberal wages will be given—two APPRENTICES are likewise wanted to the Taylaring business.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804. 3t

FOR SALE,

A FASHIONABLE GIG & HARNESS, quite new. Apply to the *Printer*.

November 22.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of December next,

The HOUSE and LOT,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers may be seen by applying to

THO's. TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Novenber 21st, 1804.

PETER BELLETT,

NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,

At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of New York, offers for sale his

NURSERY,

CONTAINING 20 acres of rich manured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which 25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this season:—

44 sorts of Apples, at 6d per Tree.
44 ditto of Pears, at 1s6 each.
30 ditto of Peach, at 9d to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1s to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1s6 to 2s each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1s6 to 2s6 each.
19 ditto of Cherries, 2s to 4s6 each.
18 ditto of Plums, 1s6 to 2s each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3s each.
5 ditto of Mulberries, 1s6 to 4s6 each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1s6 each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes.

Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Artichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of Flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this year's growth.

Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 NEGROES, 3 of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nursery work. *Also*—3 HORSES, 5 STEERS, 4 COWS, and the Nursery and Farming UTENSILS—which, if not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will continue to sell TREES, &c. &c. &c. on lower terms than usual.

☞ Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Richmond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Peniston, at Petersburg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.

Williamsburg, 20th November, 1804. ep1m.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of December next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises, SIX ACRES OF VALUABLE

LAND,

ON which William Crozier now lives, which has been highly improved, about one mile from the Market-House—Its convenience to the city renders it an object to any person wishing to continue the garden or a settlement. The terms of sale, one fourth in hand, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in two years, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid. RICHARD ADAMS

Richmond, November 12th, 1804.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

HAY-MARKET GARDENS,

WILL *be kept open during the session of the General Assembly, and Entertainments prepared. Good Musicians, Professors of Fire-Works, Equestrian and other performers of celebrity, can be well accommodated with arrangements for their respective performances, on liberal terms.—Several rooms, ready furnished with beds, &c. to let.*

☞ *Horses received on livery, at the reduced price of 3s. per night.* Hay-Market, Nov. 27, 1804.—3t

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NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, *against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law,*

THAT the commissioners and assignees of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond; 27th Nov. 1804. d3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to close all his former transactions with the termination of the present year, requests all those who have demands against him, either by bond, note or open account, to leave with Mr. *Samuel Jones*, at the Toll-Bridge, a memorandum of the nature of their claims and the amount, in order that directions may be given for the speedy payment of them. It is hoped this notice will be attended to by all who are concerned, as it will be plead in bar to claims which may at a future distant day be exhibited against him or his estate.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, November 25th, 1804 3w

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the Auction room of the subscribers on Tuesday the 4th day of December next,

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of *Liston Temple*, dec.—also, a variety of articles in the Grocery line. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above 50 dollars, on giving notes with approved indorsers (negotiable at the Bank of Virginia) to the administrator.

THO's. TAYLOR & Co. *Auctioneers.*

November 26, 1804.

On the same day will be sold, positively without reserve, about 2000 dollars worth of

GOODS,

Consisting of Dimities, Calicoes, Cutlery & Hardware, &c.—Terms of sale 90 days—notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Virginia, will be required.

eptds T. T. & Co.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a Negro Boy, by the name of *JACK*, about 18 years old; his complexion very black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell, dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His cloathing was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking about Richmond, or in King William county, where his relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID PATTESON, Jun.

November 27th, 1804.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tinsley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,

4 likely Negro Slaves,

OR so many thereof as will raise the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shillings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and expences of the said deed.

JOHN QUARLES }
AND } Trustees.
DAVID JOHNSON, }

Fluvanna, November 28, 1804.

On Tuesday the 11th day of next month, the subscribers, as acting executors of GEORGE NICOLSON, dec. will expose to sale, at Auction,

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND,

OF one acre each, (more or less) lying on the Church Hill, near Mr. William Marshall's. The sale will be made in the forenoon, on the premises—and at the same time and place will be sold,

Two small tracts of Land,

lying in Henrico county, about 4 miles from the city of Richmond—one of them containing 50 acres, more or less, and adjoins the land of Robert Craddock—the other tract contains 17 acres, more or less. These lots and lands belong to the estate of George Nicolson, dec.—although the legal estate in the lots is in Mr. William Marshall, who will convey them to purchasers. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security to

THOMAS NICOLSON, AND
ANDREW NICOLSON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804 eptds.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Sclater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJ'N. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1804.

Mr. Tracy has given notice to the Senate, that he would on Tuesday the 23d inst. move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal such part of an act of the last session as imposes an additional duty of 2 1-2 per cent. on all *ad valorem* goods.

On the 12th instant, the legislature of Delaware, now in session, appointed the following gentlemen as electors of president and vice-president for that state, viz.—Maxwell Bines, of New-Castle county; George Kennard, of Kent; and Thomas Fisher, of Sussex—all federalists.

On Tuesday they appointed James A. Bayard, esq. to fill the vacancy in the senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wells. The period for which Mr. Wells was elected will expire in March next. We understand that the legislature have it in contemplation, in their January session, to appoint Mr. Bayard to the senate for the six years succeeding the fourth of March next. We cannot but hope that the contemplated measure will be adopted; for though Mr. Bayard has been elected to the house of representatives, the strength and the stupidity of the opposite faction in that house are so great as to leave little room to hope that even the talents of Bayard can there be of any essential benefit to the country; especially within the short period of two years for which he is elected. But should he be appointed to the senate, we have a right to expect that, before the expiration of his six years, the situation of the country will be such as to derive material advantage from the exercise of his talents, his integrity, and his legislative experience. Under this view of the subject, we highly approve of the design, and think it well calculated to perpetuate, to the little state of Delaware, that weight and respectability in our national councils to which her prompt adoption of the federal constitution, and her steady adherence to its principles, have so well entitled her. (*Gaz. U. S.*)

More genuine patent economy.—At the commencement of the present administration of the general government, an order was given by the president, among a great variety of other economical mandates, to stop the progress of the buildings, commonly called the Laboratory, then erecting upon the banks of the Schuilkil, in the neighborhood of this city. Accordingly, the progress of the work was abruptly stopped; the workmen engaged in the business were discharged; a great variety of materials which had been carried to the spot, such as window frames, sashes, door frames, doors, &c. &c. were sold at a great loss to the United States; heavy timbers, bricks, mortar, stones, &c. which had also been carried to the place at no inconsiderable expence, were in part sold and removed and in part left to perish where they lay. It was said at the time, by good judges, and we have no doubt was correctly said, that the loss which the government sustained in these various ways, was more than equivalent to the expence which would have been requisite to complete the buildings in such a manner as to secure them against the weather. Now, after they have remained, in this unfinished state for nearly four years, exposed to every kind of waste, an object for every way faring man to point the finger of scorn at, our economical republicans seem to think that something should be done to save them from decay and dilapidation; and this something is neither more nor less than again to supply the place of those materials which were sold for a song and to complete the buildings. Such is the height and depth of democratic economy. These reflections were occasioned by the following article in the proceedings of the house of representatives on the 14th inst.

"*Dr. Leib* mentioned to the house the condition in which the public buildings, (the arsenal at Philadelphia) the property of the United States, were: one of the sections was raised to the first floor, and some other parts of the buildings were more or less suffering dilapidation or going to decay: he thought it would be found prudent to finish them in order to preserve them. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the completion of the public buildings belonging to the United States near Philadelphia. Referred to a select committee of three members."—(*ibid.*)

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Baton-Rouge, October 16.

"The report of Kemper's insurrection, which was a vile attempt of a banditti, that never amounted to forty men, headed by a poor trifling wretch, and whose object was plunder, has drawn governor Folck from Pensacola to this place, with a reinforcement of a few hundred regulars for the garrison, which is putting in a state of defence. He has an armed schooner on the Lake, to keep up a communication with Pensacola. The inhabitants of the different districts between the line and Manshac, have been assembled, and are, it is said, about opening a road between the Mississippi and Pensacola, as Folck thinks it probable, from the tone and discourse of the governor of New-Orleans, that an attempt will be made on his province either by force or fraud. These intentions are not at all concealed, but in every ones mouth.—The militia of Baton-Rouge turned out with the greatest alacrity to suppress the banditti, as soon as called on, but these latter on their approach fled across the line, and the major part have since found a refuge immediately on the north side of it, at a place called Pinckney-Ville; and altho several residents of that place, and others of the Mississippi territory, were concerned in the insurrection, embodied on the American side of the line, and marched thence, in arms, to disturb the Spanish government, and rob the people of an allied nation, (though their commander, who signed the proclamation, was a militia officer of the Mississippi territory) still no notice was taken of them—and it leads us to suppose here, that your government was underhandedly concerned in fomenting this disturbance, for the sake of profiting by our confusion and ruin. We are here fully determined to make a desperate resistance in case of being immediately attacked by the Americans; or perhaps, if we see preparations made to that effect, we will not wait for the invaders, but boldly advance and meet them on their own ground, and risk a battle. We firmly believe we can count on a perfect neutrality of the inhabitants of Louisiana, who say the American government has robbed them of the rights and privileges stipulated for them by Bonaparte, and that they do not see what they have to do with the quarrel; or what benefit will arise to them from an attempt to enslave us like themselves, in order to support a foolish and preposterous claim of your administration; who blinded by their good fortune in obtaining, almost while asleep, the finest province in America, are now inclined to risk the loss of it, plunge their country in a war in order to aggrandize their already too unwieldy territory. They count on our weakness, but they had better open their eyes to their own situation. New-Orleans, with its works in ruins, whose fortifications governor Claiborne permitted to be demolished by the people, a few days after his arrival, that they might make fire wood of the pickets, may tempt us as much as Mobile does president Jefferson. And on the arrival of the Marquis of Ruffignoe, who is expected at Pensacola with twelve regiments from Europe, and a fleet of small craft for the Lakes from Havanna, we shall then be in a condition to bid defiance to your attempts. The people of this country are heartily attached to their government. They pay no duties, no taxes, get land gratis, and have nothing more to wish for, while we see our late brethren at Orleans burthened with imposts, about to be taxed by a sole PRIVY council, and without the possibility of obtaining an acre of land for their poor families. It is true they talked a good deal on the 4th of July last about liberty, but it was an embryo liberty, which it may take a century to bring to maturity among them, and the poor devils to whom these discourses were held, hung down their ears like asses who received blows instead of a feed of corn. We understand here that similar farces are acted in your atlantic cities on the same day; that paid or pensioned orators harangue the people, talk of liberty, and afterwards abuse those who do not cry out like themselves. The people of Orleans were not dupes on this occasion; they had but two days before peaceably assembled in a large hall to hear their memorial read, and in testimony of their liberty the governor took that opportunity to parade the whole of his garrison, who marched with their usual loud and discordant music before the doors in order to give them a decent hint that if they felt any pain for the loss of liberty and want of their stipulated rights, he had a steel medicine for them. It was in vain to excite trouble—the people were quiet, & the governor himself had not an opportunity of drawing the enormous sabre with which he strutted from his palace to the colonel's house, and which in case of a cry of *vive la liberte*, would have doubtless put an end to the caitiff who pronounced it, or to the abandoned hussey herself, had she personally appeared before him. I have mentioned these circumstances to shew you we have nothing to fear from below until our reinforcements arrive from Europe and Havanna, and when this is done, we shall rather rejoice at the approach of a rupture than dread it."

Extract of a letter from Baton Rouge, to the Editor of the Telegraphe.

Baton Rouge, Oct. 8th 1804,

The troops destined to guard that part of Spanish quarter called Baton Rouge, which Kemper, the insurgent, wanted to lay waste, arrived here yesterday forenoon, at 8 o'clock, by a road which they had made from Pensacola. They consist of a detachment of 50 dragoons, one company of grenadiers, two companies of fusiliers, 20 artillery men, and two flying six pounders; (the Governor and several officers had arrived the preceding Sunday with a part of the dragoons) twelve officers and cadets, among which are Messrs de Maxent commandant, de Roussignac, captain of dragoons; twelve musicians and drummers; an assessor and commissary, &c.

The troops, prior to their arrival, had stopped in the two belonging to late Mr. Poussot, near the village where they reposed that night. They entered here in good order, the band preceding them; on their arrival near to the Fort, they discharged 7 guns, after which they entered it. The governor of Baton Rogue gave a superb dinner to all the officers and privates, the band playing all the time.—Mrs. Peres sung several French songs. There was a ball in the afternoon, which lasted until midnight.

P. S.—The Abbe ---- passed this place with his bundle under his arm. He intends proceeding to the Natchez, and purposes stopping awhile at Pointe Coupee. May God speed and direct his morals and his conduct, since he is too old and too *feeble* to take care of himself.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 19.

We are truly sorry to observe among us certain characters, industriously employed in creating a spirit of animosity towards the Americans. We trust, however, the good sense of the inhabitants will disdain them. Their attempts then, will prove as abortive as their designs are wicked.

Some late individual quarrels between our countrymen, and European Frenchmen, have been endeavored to be imposed on the peaceable inhabitants, as instances of predetermined hostility, to all those who speak their language. No such combinations can nor will exist among the Americans; and those Creoles of French extraction, who listen to the designing insinuations of such incendiaries must cherish a viper in their own bosoms. The Americans who have incorporated themselves among the Louisianians have done it with the intention of uniting their interest indissolubly with theirs. While they expect to be governed by the *same* humane laws, they also expect the same motives to cultivate a friendly and social intercourse.

While on this subject, it becomes our duty to hint that those whose province it is to enforce the laws, should without delay hunt out the factious spirit among us. Let them minutely scrutinize their general conduct and their pursuits; and unless they appear to possess some decent mode of livelihood, they ought to be regarded as dangerous to society, and while they chuse to remain where they must be abhorred, let bail be exacted for their peaceable behaviour.

We have thought it our *public* duty, since the public good should be the aim of every public paper, to make the preceding remarks. While we disclaim all personal reflections, we avow a *general* hostility to disorganizers.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 22.

Yestesday's Gazette contained some account of the bombardment of Tripoli by commodore Preble, brought by the schooner Dolphin from Leghorn: further particulars relative to this important event, are related in the following extracts.

Extract from a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, dated

"Leghorn, September 25.

"I wrote to you in July, by Mr. Donavan of Philadelphia, and gave you a short account of our prospects relative to the war with Tripoli. Commodore Preble's conduct since has been extremely judicious—the annexed extract will inform you of the consequences which have already attended his exertions, and will tend to prove that the measures which I have so strenuously recommended to government, were founded upon a probability of success; in my next I hope to be enabled to inform you of an advantageous peace having taken place at the expence of the Bashaw's pride."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Higgins at Malta, to I. L. Cathcart, dated

"Malta, September 5.

"I am in receipt of late letters from commodore Preble, off Tripoli—he had then made two attacks upon the Barbarians; the first by day, he took three of their gunboats; the second by night, he sunk three more and a large polacre. He has I presume, ere this, made another assault, the result of which I am hourly expecting to learn. The reinforcement from America has not yet arrived—if they do arrive in time to form a junction with the force under the command of commodore Preble before the bad weather commences, I do think the Bashaw will accede to any terms that may be proposed to him—he has already come down very considerably in his demands, relinquishing entirely, I believe, his hopes of future tribute."

WASHINGTON, November 26.

GENERAL TURREAU, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the United States, was on the 23rd inst. received in that character by the President.

General Turreau was accompanied by capt. Marin, his first aid-de-camp. We understand that Madame Turreau and family are daily expected, in a vessel that was to sail shortly after the general's departure, attended by Mr. Petry, first secretary, and Mr. D. Cabe, second secretary of legation.

COURTS OF LAW.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

BEFORE SIR JAMES MANSFIELD, KNIGHT, AND A SPECIAL JURY.

ANSTEY v. MARDEN.

This case is of the very first importance to the mercantile world, and was considered by the bar as entirely new.

Mr. Peake opened the pleadings; after which Mr. Sergeant Cockell, for the plaintiff, stated, that this was an action commenced by the plaintiff, Mr Anstey, against the defendant, Mr. Owen Marden, for the recovery of the value of 1000l. Stock in the 5 per cents. usually called Loyalty, and which stock had in the month of May, 1803, been transferred into the name of the defendant, he, the defendant, undertaking to replace the same. This he had not done, and for the recovery of the value, therefore, of such Stock, the present action was brought. These facts, the learned sergeant observed, he should prove, and it would be for the Jury to hear and decide upon the defence, if any such his learned opponent had to set up.

The transfer of the stock to the defendant was admitted, and a broker proved the value thereof, with the dividends up to this day.

Mr. Sergeant Shepherd then addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, in a speech of considerable length, and remarkable for animation and perspicuity,—He admitted, that the plaintiff was a very respectable man; and he had also admitted the facts of the case, in order to save trouble to his learned friends, but he admitted that he had to lay before the jury as plain a case, and as decisive a defence, as ever had been submitted to the consideration of a court.

The defendant was a wholesale tea dealer in High-street, Borough; he married the only daughter of Mr. T. Weston, of Thames-street, whom the jury probably well knew was a man of the first character and respectability. Mr. Weston had given with his daughter, on her marriage, a very considerable fortune, and had subsequently made donations to his daughter to the amount of many thousand pounds; this he was enabled to do from possessing a very large fortune, the acquirements of many years successful business; but in addition to this portion and these donations, the jury would have it in evidence before them, that Mr. Weston had, from time to time, lent money to Mr. Marden to the amount of about 6000l. bearing interest. In July, 1803, Mr. Weston was to the highest degree astonished to hear that a docket had been struck against Mr. Marden. He had not the slightest conception of such an event, Mr. Marden's affairs were looked into by Mr. John Weston, the nephew of Mr. T. Weston, and a partner in the house of Weston & Co. and his debts found to amount to nearly 30,000l, and on the best calculation of his effects, they did not exceed 9000l. The Jury would find that amongst the creditors of Mr. Marden were three gentlemen, whose names it was material to remember. Mr Greenwood, an eminent hop factor in the Borough, a creditor to amount of 4800l.—Mr. Wilson, a gentleman and a friend of Mr. Marden, 600l and Mr. Anstey, the present plaintiff, 1000l. These gentlemen, as was natural enough, were much enraged at the situation they stood in—theirs were debts of a particular description—money lent. It appeared that these gentlemen met on the 21st of July, 1803, at Mr. Greenwood's house, in the borough. Mr. John Weston called on Mr. George Barrow, the Solicitor to the house of Weston & Co. and together they went to Mr. Greenwood's. The subject of Mr. Marden's affairs was discussed; and after stating the fact to the creditors, that the effects would not produce more than 6s in the pound, Mr. John Weston observed, that cruel as the situation of Mr. T. Weston was, and additionally to so great an extent, yet rather than have the disgrace of a bankruptcy in his family, he would secure, out of his own money, 10s. in the pound to the creditors. This mode of thinking, said Mr. Shepherd, was highly honorable to the feelings of Mr. Weston, highly beneficial to the parties to whom the offer was made, but very imprudent in Mr. Weston; for him, in a pecuniary point of view, a bankruptcy would have been the very best thing that could have been resorted to.

The parties present knew the value of the offer, and immediately acceded thereto; and it was to be strongly recollected, that Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Wilson, and the present plaintiff, expressly agreed thereto—not, as is frequently the case, conditionally, in a kind of introductory way, or dependently, on what the other creditors should do, but absolutely, and each person for himself, and Mr. Anstey, the plaintiff, was so pleased therewith at the time, that he expressed himself to this effect: "From my own knowledge of the people with whom Mr. Marden has been dealing, there won't be 5s. in the pound;—the creditors ought to be much obliged to Mr. Weston for so generous an offer." Mr. Barrow offered to draw out a memorandum: but it was late, and business caused the parties to separate. Mr. Barrow afterwards prepared a memorandum, and Mr. John Weston called on some of the other creditors the next day therewith, who enquired if Mr. Anstey had agreed? Mr. John Weston stated what had passed the preceding evening. "On this they signed." The plaintiff, Mr. Anstey, saw Mr. Greenwood the day after, when, speaking of the memorandum, Mr. Anstey said, "I am going out of town; whatever you do for yourself, do for me." Mr. Greenwood and Mr Weston signed the agreement, and received the 10s. in the pound. Mr. Greenwood was never asked to sign the agreement for Mr. Anstey, but he would immediately have done so if the thing had been proposed to him—When Mr. Anstey returned to town, he went to Mr. Greenwood, and said to him, rather eagerly, "Have you signed the memorandum?" "Yes, (said Mr. Greenwood) to be sure I have." "Aye, (said Mr. Anstey) but have you signed for me?" No, (says Mr. Greenwood) I have not been asked to do so." "That is lucky, (said Mr. Anstey) then I desire you will not sign it now—every man has a right to alter his mind, and I have altered mine. I won't take 10s. in the pound." Soon afterwards the 10s. in the pound was tendered to Mr. Anstey by Mr. John Weston, accompanied by Mr. Barrow, but he refused to take it, saying, he would have the whole; on which the present action was brought. "Now, (said Mr. Shepherd) I trust under his lordship's directions, your verdict of this day will tell Mr. Anstey, that he shall not be at liberty to alter his mind, and break his engagements, which he positively made, and after having, as he has done, induced others to do the same. One fact he would further state. About 2000l. in bills was in the bank of England, with Mr. Marden's name thereon;—these Mr. Thomas Weston paid in full out of his own monies: so much the worse for himself; but the creditors had nothing to do with it.

Before calling his witnesses, he should allude to one circumstance. It had been represented that Mr. Thomas Weston supported, since his insolvency, Mr. Marden, in affluence. Cruelly as Mr. Weston had been injured, and blasted, as his hopes had been, in the decline of life, to see his grand children happy in the prospects of independence from the prosperity of their parents, yet he dearly loved his daughter, and could not bear to separate her and her infant issue from their parents, by permitting that parent to endure the horrors of a jail. If this was supporting Mr. Marden in affluence, he admitted that Mr. Thomas Weston did so support Mr. Marden.

The first witness called, was Mr. John Weston. This gentleman gave a clear and correct evidence, and supported entirely the opening of Mr. Shepherd; and expressly proved that the agreement was entered into for the 10s. in the pound, without any condition whatever as to the other creditors; and that the estate of Mr. Marden did not produce so much as calculated upon at the meeting, so that, in fact, in this agreement, Mr. Thomas Weston was a loser of upwards of 10,700l.

The witness, on leaving the box, was called back by his lordship, who asked him if he had express authority from Mr. Weston to make the agreement? He said he had.

Mr. James Greenwood corroborated the last witness, as to the agreement at the meeting, and that the same was without condition; that he considered Mr. Anstey to have given him express authority to sign the memorandum for him, that he would have done so if he had been asked. The witness received the 10s. in the pound for his debt, 4778l. which he conceived himself bound on every principle to do.

Mr. Matthew Wilson confirmed Mr. Greenwood. He had received his 10s. in the pound.

Mr. George Barrow was called to prove to the same effect; but it was not thought necessary to prove further.

Mr. Serjeant Cockell addressed his lordship on the part of the plaintiff, with a legal objection to the plea on the part of the defendant, contending that the agreement proved within the statute of fraud, the plaintiff not having signed the same; besides, your lordship observes, others have received more than 10s. in the pound.

Lord Mansfield.—No matter—not only of Mr. Marden's effects, but Mr. Weston's, it has nothing to do with this agreement proved. Marden's effects, instead of paying 10s. did not exceed 6s. in the pound.

He was followed on the same side by Mr. Serjeant Bailey and Mr. Peake.

They were answered by Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Mr. Serjeant Sellon, and Mr. Barrow.

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.—I foresaw this kind of observation. I think the defendant must succeed, even under the plea of the General Issue. I do not think the case to be within the statute of frauds. I shall, however, not nonsuit the plaintiff; but in case the jury find for the defendant, I shall give leave to the plaintiff to move, if he shall so think fit, that a verdict be entered for the sum he demands; but really, that a party should positively agree to take 10s. in the pound, and induce others to do it, and then come and say I won't agree to it because I did not sign, is very improper.

The jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

We understood his lordship to have addressed himself to the plaintiff, who sat near him, and after making some observations to advise him to go no further, but be satisfied with the money paid into Court.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 21.

Dr. Mitchill had hoped that the Gentleman from Pennsylvania after the explanation of yesterday would consent to the Resolution, he would now add but a few explanatory words. The object of the Resolution was simply to appoint an agent to enquire into the occupancy and titles of the present holders and claimants; this required a civilian, versed in the municipal laws of the nations who had heretofore held that territory, not a natural historian or a Mineralogist, one who was acquainted with the art of mining or smelting and testing ores. Neither did the Doctor believe it would be necessary to send the agent to the mines themselves, but to the place where the deeds and conveyances, constituting the title papers of the proprietors of pretended Claimants are recorded or preserved;—whether these were at New Orleans or what other place, he did not know.—As to the expence it was not likely to exceed 1000 or 2000 dollars even if the agent was sent from this City, but he imagined if the business could be as well conducted by the appointment of an agent in Louisiana, the president would instruct the governor how to act; it might be seen too from the words of the resolution that it was a mere temporary employment, not likely to be of longer duration than three or four months, for the report is instructed to be made before the next meeting of congress.

The Doctor concluded, that if Mr L. would reconcile himself to vote for the present motion upon this explanation, and he should hereafter desire a more extensive examination into the actual circumstances of the newly acquired territory, he might rely upon his earnest co-operation.

Mr. Lucas observed in reply, that Louisiana had been held alternately by three or four nations;—each of which in consequence had gained titles to more or less of the lands in question. An examination into those titles would at this time excite a high degree of sensibility among the inhabitants, who, he thought, ought in their youthful state to be treated with tenderness and delicacy. The titles were various—Some derived from the governors of the country, some from commanders of posts—Many of the latter he believed might be considered by the agent illegal; especially as he had learned that the commander of St. Louis, in N. Louisiana,

held paramount authority over the subordinate poste, and that without his approbation the lands so granted would not be allowed; yet these persons who held under such title, and by occupancy and improvement consider themselves the *bona fide* proprietors of the lands. He feared that the enquiry intended by the resolution might create great dissatisfaction, while a postponement for the present could do no possible evil.

Mr. Earle said, if Mr. L. had made a correct statement of the condition in which the titles in that country really stood, and he had no reason to doubt it, it would operate as the strongest reason on his mind to pass the resolution: Though it would be perceived that the agency to be given on the present occasion extended no farther than to the lead mines. The gentleman, Mr. L. had yesterday mistaken his friend Dr. Mitchill's object, supposing a general agency was intended to be raised—He had mistaken him again to day, by thinking the agent was to go into the territory of Louisiana to decide upon the titles, he might have an opportunity of examining—This was not the case—He was merely to enquire into the actual condition of the lead mines, the occupancy and title, for the information of Congress. We are not going to send a board of commissioners, or a judiciary establishment, for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the claims set up, but to procure for ourselves that information which will enable the government to decide, without their instrumentality. If the gentleman, Mr. L. views the subject in this point of light, he will find it freed from his objection.

The question was now put, and the resolution passed, 74 members voting in its favour—It was thereupon ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

The cession act of N. Carolina was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lattimore presented some depositions from the Natchez, relative to their town lands—Referred to a committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. M. Clay, the house went into a committee of the whole on the Alexandria Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Some alteration in the phraseology being contended for, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, informing they had concurred in the resolution for a joint committee of enrollment, and they had appointed Mr. A. Moore on their part.

A petition from the inhabitants on Monongahala, praying the establishment of a road through that country—Referred to the committee on roads, for connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Ohio.

Mr. Rhea (of Tennessee) moved a resolution for the establishment of an office for exhibiting and recording deeds and papers relating to grants of land in Louisiana: whether made by France, Spain or Great-Britain, to be entered in the original language, with an American translation of the same. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the committee of ways and means, who were instructed on the 19th instant to enquire into the expediency of exempting books and philosophical apparatus, imported for seminaries of learning, from the payment of impost. That by the existing laws, philosophical apparatus, imported for such purpose, was free of duty—But that books so imported ought not to be exempted from impost. Referred to a committee of the whole for to morrow.

Adjourned.

Thursday, November 22.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Washbuilding company, referring to a former memorial praying to be incorporated for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the matropolis of the union, and to insure buildings from fire; referred to a committee of three who may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. Clay presented a petition from sundry citizens of Georgetown, stating that the channel of the Potomac was considerably obstructed below Mason's island by a mud bank recently formed which did not allow more than thirteen to fourteen feet water; a few years back vessels of eighteen feet had passed the same sasely; and praying to be allowed to raise a tax not exceeding one per cent on the real estate of the inhabitants, to be applied in erecting a causeway from the island to Virginia shore which they conceive would effectually cure the evil, they intended to obtain the consent of the owner of the island and the Proprietors of the Virginia shore, who are the only persons that can possibly be injured by the work contemplated to be erected. Referred to the last mentioned committee.

Dr. Mitchill called the attentiof the house for a few moments while he explained a circumstance particularly interesting to the sailors of the United States. The 8th section of the act regulating the merchant service, &c. contained a regulation that vessels of 150 tons or upwards, whose crews consist of ten men; should be obliged to carry a medicine chest. But the most dangerous part of our commerce to the health of seamen, was that to the West Indies, and it is well known the vessels engaged in that trade are under 150 tens—of course the care of the health of such seamen was entirely under the discretion of the merchant and captains, and however distressing it might be, yet the fact was so, that we lost one tenth of our sailors, nay, he believed one eighth in that particular trade.

It was calculated that one sixth of our seamen are in an incipient state of a disease liable to break out on the passage when they enter on board, of course all vessels ought to make a cautionary provision against the probable consequences. The danger of voyages to the West-Indies and other places, was so great as to preclude the youth of the middle states, generally, from engaging in a maritime life, and the deficiency was generally made up of foreign seamen, two fifths of the crews from those ports, indeed he believed three fifths were composed of English, Irish and Scotch, some of whom were naturalized, but others of them contrive to obtain protections without this probationary step, and perhaps it is owing in some degree to this circumstance that we are involved in every war they wage in these everlasting disputes with Britain. While he would take effectual care of the health of the seamen at sea, he would throw it out for consideration whether the medicine chest ought to be at the expence of the merchant or seamen: it will be recollected that seamen pay 20 cents a voyage, hospital money, to form a fund for their assistance in sickness on shore—he did not understand why they should not contribute to their own safety at sea: the captain generally performing the part of the physician in the latter case, as the hospital physician did in that first mentioned. He moved the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of altering the law on this point, which was agreed to, and they may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dawson reported from the committee appointed for forming a rule of the house, respecting the mode of appointing chairmen to the standing and select committees. The principle was, that the member first named by the speaker, should be chairman; but in case of absence, or being excused by the house, the majority of the committee should choose one of the members, chairman in his stead.

Mr. R. Griswold wished to amend the resolution so that in the case of the excuse or absence of the first named member, the next on the list be the chairman, and in like manner the senior member be the chairman when the others are absent or excused—believing that this mode would provide for every case that could arise.

Mr. Dawson thought the committee were the best judges of who was the most proper member of their own body to preside as chairman, in any event of the absence or excuse of the chairman appointed by the speaker.

Mr. R. Griswold urged the adoption of a uniform system; the speaker appoints the chairman of the committee of the whole, of the standing committee, and the select committees. He though the principle ought to go through.

Mr. Dana did not consider the subject of much importance, but after the excuse by the house, of the chairman of the committee of claims, another member was appointed in his stead. The second gentleman on the list, declined, and the subsequent embarrassment arose. He stated what the parliamentary rule was in his opinion, and wished a consistent rule to be fixed at this time, in hopes the question might be set at rest.

Mr. Holmes wished to correct a part of the statement made by the gentleman who spoke last. He (Mr. H.) was the second person on the list of the committee of claims alluded to, but he did not decline the situation of chairman; the fact is, it had never been offered to him, and as he had doubts himself whether he was entitled to the chair, he called the committee together, and they confirmed his doubts, by deciding that he had not. He would have it understood that he did not decline, and further he would never shrink from a duty he was called upon to perform, or aspire to a situation to which he was not regularly called.

Mr. Elliott admitted the parliamentary rule laid down (by Mr. Dana) to be right—but he thought the speaker merely nominated a chairman to the committee of the whole, under the pleasure of the house, who generally by their silence, gave a tacit consent, which constituted the appointment.

Mr. Holland intended to vote against the amendment, and then against the resolution, with a view of adopting a different principle, viz. that the standing committees be chosen by ballot, and after being met, they should choose their own chairman.

Mr. Elliott hoped the amendment would obtain, if it were only to prevent the motion threatened by Mr. Holland, but he doubted if the amendment was altogether so definite as might be wished, the words senior member might be applied as well to a gentleman's age, as to his standing on the list of the committee.

Dr. Leib would prefer the amendment to the resolution as it stood, if for no other, yet for this one consideration—The committee, for example, consists of seven members, the chairman being absent, the six remaining members are then to vote for another chairman. Suppose they divide three and three—there is no decision, and they are then placed on the spot we now stand, and the question is left exactly as we found it.

Mr. R. Griswold explained that the words *in like manner*, alluded to the seniorith or order in which the members' names stood on the list of appointment.

Mr. Elmer had not adverted to the words *in like manner*, when he was up, he therefore withdrew his opposition,

Mr. Sloan conceived there would be a consistency in another mode of appointment. The people appointed the house of representatives, the house appointed the speaker, and the speaker or house may appoint their committees; why then not let the committees appoint their own chairman?

Mr. Gregg after explaining what had heretofore been the practice, noticed the inconvenience of appointing the chairman of a committee chosen by ballot—and for the sake of regularity, would vote for the amendment.

The question on the amendment being taken, was lost, forty-five only voted for it, and fifty six against it.

On the question to agree to the resolution, the house divided—Fifty in the affirmative, and fifty-six in the negative: of course it also was lost.

Mr. Holland offered his motion that all committees shall chose their own chairman, and it shall be incumbent upon all persons so chosen to perform the duties of that function, unless excused by the house. This motion lays one day on the table as a matter of course.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill on the subject of preserving peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and in the waters under their jurisdiction; it was read a second time, ordered to be printed and referred to a committee of the whole for to morrow.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the report on the subject of exempting college and university books, went before a committee of the whole, and was agreed to. Mr. Varnum, from that committee, reported the same to the house, and the house proceeding to consider the report,

On the motion of Mr. R. Griswold, seconded by Mr. J. Randolph, the farther consideration was made the order of the day for Monday.

A message from the senate, informing, that they had passed the bill for making further appropriation for carrying the British treaty into effect.

Gen. Moore presented a petition of Lieut. Wm. Love, of the 3d S Carolina regiment, praying to be allowed the commutation of his half pay, as had been allowed to other officers of equal rank—he founds his claim upon right, and prays Congress to consider the same.

Friday, November 23.

Mr. Richards, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill making further appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the British treaty; which was thereupon signed by the Speaker.

The chairman of the committee appointed on that part of the message of the President which relates to armed merchant vessels asked leave of the House to report by bill—Leave being granted—the chairman reported a bill to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels. Referred to a committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holland's motion of yesterday authorising committees to appoint their own chairman was considered, and on the question, will the House agree to the same, it passed in the negative, only thirty-three members voting in its favor.

Mr. R. Griswold moved another resolution on the same subject, giving the committee power to elect their own chairman if a majority was so disposed, if not, that the first named member shall be the chairman, in case of his absence or excuse, then the second, and if neither of these members were present, then the next member named on the list. This motion lay on the table.

However, on motion of Dr. Eustis to dispense with the standing rule of the House, it met an unanimous acquiescence, and the resolution was afterwards modified and agreed to as follows:

That the first named member of any committee appointed by the Speaker or the House shall be the chairman, and in case of his absence or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, unless the committee shall by a majority of their number elect a chairman.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of S. G. Osgood of New York, stating his purchase of the Philadelphia built ship, Indostan, which had been sold in 1797 to merchants in Hamburgh, and from the peculiar hardship of the case, he prays, though the laws are against his obtaining a new register, that he may be allowed the same.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

A letter from Dr. Mitchill, addressed to the Speaker, informing that he had taken his seat in the Senate, to which he had been selected by the legislature of New-York, and thereon resigned his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, another member in his stead was appointed on the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of New York of the resignation of S. L. Mitchill, one of the representatives of that state.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a committee of three was appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for the claimants to lands under the state of Georgia, lying in the state of Tennessee, for registering the evidence of their titles, with the Secretary of State, and that they report thereon to the House.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from captain Alexander Murray of the United States Navy, stating that he had recaptured a vessel under Guadaloupe, in May 1800, and sent her in for adjudication: in consequence of the decision of the supreme court, he was subjected to the payment of 13,397 dollars and 58 cents damages, &c. which he prays he may be exhonerated from.

Referred to the committee appointed on captain Little's case.

The following motion of Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, was referred to the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to the amelioration of the government of Louisiana.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for exhibiting and registering in proper offices, in the original language used in the United States, all evidences of title and claim for land within the territories ceded by the French republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year 1803, which have originated by virtue of any legal grant made by the French government, prior to the treaty of Paris, of the tenth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; or of any legal grant made by the government of Spain, subsequent to the convention made by and between the French government and the government of Spain, of the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, and prior to the treaty of St. Ildefonso of the first of October, one thousand eight hundred; or of any legal grant made by the British government subsequent to the said treaty of Paris, of the tenth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, and prior to the treaty of peace of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Adjourned.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, on Saturday, 8th day of December next, the corner *Brick Tenement*, on Shocko Hill, opposite to Mrs. Page's.

Terms of sale—One third cash, one third in 60 days, and the remainder in 120 days; for which notes, with approved endorsers, negotiable at the bank, will be expected. THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. d.

Nov. 30, 1804. tds

Blank Bills of Exchange,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Postscript.

On Thursday evening arrived in this city, from Norfolk, *Jerome Bonaparte* and his *Lady*. They had taken their passage some time since for France, in the French frigate President, of 44 guns, and were pursuing their voyage; but M. Bonaparte being taken extremely ill soon after they had got to sea, the frigate returned and landed Jerome and his lady at Norfolk.

The General Assembly of this commonwealth will convene at the Capitol in this city on Monday next.

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS*. ep

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, §SEAL, and
CORDOVAN, §MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[ep2m] JOHN GRAINGER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the place formerly known by the name of the Palace, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 10th day of January, 1805, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable and likely SLAVES, and other personal estate of the reverend Samuel Smith M'Croskey, dec. among which are a very valuable collection of BOOKS, and a single CHAIR and HARNESS, and all the stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HORSES, and Farming Utensils belonging to the farm, and the crops of GRAIN, HAY, and FODDER, thereon made—some Household Linen, and other articles.

A credit of six months will be given to all who purchase above the value of Twenty Dollars—the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date—but if punctually paid, the interest will be remitted. Ready money will be required for all purchases not exceeding twenty dollars.

ELIZABETH M'CROSKEY, *Executrix.*

Williamsburg, November 28th, 1804. tds

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER;

A person well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to the subscriber.

MARY BYRD.

Westover, Charles City county, November 29th, 1804. } *tJ1*

IN COUNCIL, November 26th, 1804.

Present:

The Governor, Mr. M'Rae, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Foushee, Mr. Heath.

The Board proceeded to the examination of the returns made by the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, appointed and commissioned in pursuance of the act, passed 21st January, 1804, to amend an act, intituled, "An act to amend an act, intituled, an act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States"; and thereupon find the greatest number of votes throughout the state, in favor of the 24 persons following:—

Richard Evers Lee,	of	*Norfolk Borough.*
John Goodrich,	of	*Isle of Wight.*
Edward Pegram,	of	*Dinwiddie.*
Doctor Richard Field,	of	*Brunswick.*
Thomas Read,	of	*Charlotte.*
Creed Taylor,	of	*Cumberland.*
William H. Cabell,	of	*Amherst.*
George Penn,	of	*Patrick.*
George Wythe,	of	*City of Richmond.*
John Taylor,	of	*Caroline*
Larkin Smith,	of	*King & Queen.*
John Minor,	of	*Spotsylvania.*
William Ellzey,	of	*Loudoun.*
William Dudley,	of	*Warwick.*
Mann Page,	of	*Gloucester.*
John Taliaferro, jr.	of	*King George.*
Richard Brent,	of	*Prince William.*
Hugh Holmes,	of	*Frederick.*
James Daily,	of	*Hampshire.*
James Allen,	of	*Shenandoah.*
Archibald Stuart,	of	*Augusta.*
James M'Farlane,	of	*Russell.*
Gen. John Preston,	of	*Montgomery.*
William M'Kinley,	of	*Ohio.*

Whose names are therefore thus accordingly advertised, as directed by the first section of the said act, and pursuant to the 6th section of the act of assembly, passed on the 10th of October, 1792, the said Electors are hereby notified, that the first Wednesday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, is the time and place of their meeting.

(Attest)

DAN'L. L. HYLTON, *Clerk of the Council.*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804,

BETWEEN

Dudley Holt and Thomas Spragins, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

Thomas Cocke and Richard Cocke, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, Thomas Cocke, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering the bill of the plaintiffs, hath been returned executed, still failing to answer the same, the court, this third day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, doth take their bill for confessed, as to that defendant; and will proceed, at a future day, to decree the matter thereof, unless the said defendant, on or before the tenth day of the term next after he shall have been served with a copy of this order, shew cause to the contrary.

P TINSLEY, c. c.

BURR & HAMILTON.

Is now opened at Mr. Hallam's Washington Tavern,

A NEW COLLECTION OF

WAX FIGURES,

SUPERIOR to any in America; among which are a striking Likeness and Representation of the late unfortunate DUEL fought between Col. *Aaron Burr*, Vice-President of the United States, and General *Alexander Hamilton*, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking Representation of the place where the Duel was fought, upon Scenery, which adds much to this interesting Representation, &c.—and a number of selected FIGURES, chosen from the best selections in America.

☞ *MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.*

Admittance—50 Cents for the first admission—and no person is admitted the second, without paying half price—25 Cents.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 24 — law6m.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES. (26)

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. SAUNDERS,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed. (7)

Chancelor Saunders.
Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. oawam

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

Fall and Fashionable Goods.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

IS now opening a general and well selected Assortment of FALL and FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash, Produce, or at a short credit, by WHOLESALE or RETAIL; (3)

Among which are:

Superfine & coarse Cloths,	German Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Cassimeres & Coatings,	Chintzes, Calicoes & Cambricks,
Manchester & parent Cords,	India Lustrings and Satins,
Swansdowns and Flannels,	Ironmongery and Cutlery,
Rose, point and duffil Blankets,	Gun Powder and Patent Shot,
Boys Morocco Caps,	Looking-Glasses and Thermometers,
Ladies Shoes and Slippers,	Whips, Spurs, &c. &c. &c
Steel Backboards & Collars,	
Oil Cloths and Oil Stones,	
Irish Linens and Brown Hollands,	
Russia and Irish Sheetings,	

Nov. 8. 8t

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of (X)

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security. (13)

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. 1aw13t

ALSO—TO BE SOLD,

At the same time and place, FIFTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES;

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—on a credit of 24 months; the purchaser to give Bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held in the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Dunbar, *Plt.*

And

Henry Field and John Field, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 24th day of September, 1804,

Between

Charles Ghequire, *Plt.*

And

Francis Hume and Charles Hume, *Defts.*

THE defendant Francis Hume, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 29th day of September, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plf.*

AND

Moses Austin & Company, *Defts.*

THE defendants, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated. (4)

Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 26th day of September, 1804,

Between

Jesse Chowning, Reuben Chowning and John Barnet, *Plts.*

And

John Michie, George Michie, Turner Anderson, acting executor of George Chowning, dec. and John Downing and Polly his wife, Patrick Michie, Nancy, Sally, Matthew and Robert Michie, and John Michie and Lucy his wife, *Defts.*

THE defendant George Michie, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 25th day of September, 1804,

Between

Thomas Coleman, *Plt.*

And

James and Robert Dunlop, surviving partners of Dunlops and Crosse, and Edmund Pendleton, jun. *Defts.*

THE defendants James and Robert Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

At Albemarle October Court, 1804.

Harwood Bacon and Thomas Boyd, *Plts.* } In Chan'y

Against

James W. Moss and Robert Thrift, *Defts.* }

THE defendant James W. Moss, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of the state: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith issued in some public newspaper in the commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county. (4)

Teste, JOHN NICHOLAS, c. a. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, the 10th day of September, 1804,

Between

Anthony Buck, executor of William Glassell, deceased, *Plaintiff,*

And

——— ——— ——— ——— Executors of Rebecca Blackhouse, deceased, and Patrick Home, executor of James Hunter, *Defendants.*

The defendants, ——— ——— ——— ——— executors of Rebecca Blackhouse, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

John Brownlow, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste. P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Baney, *Plt.*

And

John A. Stil and Bartlett Stil, *Defts.*

THE defendant John A. Stil, not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

David Briggs, *Plt.*

And

Gaven Lawson, William Fitzhugh, Thomas Fitzhugh, trustees of Robert Carter, dec. and Robert Carter, Walker K. Carter, John Carter and Charles L. Carter, *Defts.*

THE defendants Gaven Lawson and William Fitzhugh, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 21st day of September, 1804,

Between

Clara Horton, *Plt.*

And

Elijah Horton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Dunbar, *Plt.*

And

James Home, John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, and Alexander Vass, adm'r. of Patrick Home, dec. and James Blair, surviving executor of Henry Mitchell, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendants James Home, John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants

IN this cause, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Hay his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so reformed, as they would have been stated, if the Falling Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced; and directeth that an account between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smyth, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and stating the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him; and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him or them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent, and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree. (X)

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement. (X)

WM. HAY, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

John Gray, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinman and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott & Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Robert Beverley, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinman and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott and Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Francis Brooke, assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Stone, a declared bankrupt, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, and Robert Patton and Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Reuben Garnett, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, Robert Patton and Company, John Scott, Robert Walker, William S. Stone, Thomas Goodwin, Carter Beverley, George Buckner, David Henderson and Francis Corbin, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 26th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Seth Barton, *Plt.*

And

Charles Davis and Thomas Fisher, merchants: Thomas Glenn, Adam Douglass, and Atwell and Smith, *Defts.*

THE defendants Charles Davis and Thomas Fisher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

John Tayloe, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN, (10)

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.